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1) Participle Phrases [clauses]

Usage

- تستخدم هذه القاعدة لربط الجمل وتقليل التكرار, مما يجعل أسلوب الكتابة أو الكلام أكثر سلاسة واحترافية
- و هي مجموعة من الكلمات تبدأ ب [V. ing] أو [P.P] , و تنقسم الي ثلاثة أنواع .
- تأتي في بداية الجملة وبعدها (,) أو بعد الاسم الموصوف مباشرة.

EX Feeling tired, Ahmed decided to go to bed early.

EX The man standing over there is my uncle.

Forms

01 present participle clauses (inf + ing) عبارات اسم الفاعل

- تبدأ هذة العبارات ب (V. ing) في المعلوم و تستخدم بدلا من بعض الروابط الاتية :

1. While / As / When / After / As soon as + جملة مبنية للمعلوم (فاعل + فعل) = (inf + ing)

EX While I was reading the letter, I was nervous.
Reading the letter, I was nervous.

EX When we left the motorway, we realized it wasn't our exit.
Leaving the motorway, we realized it wasn't our exit.

EX After he had done his homework, he played tennis.
Doing his homework, he played tennis.

START DOING!

2 • جملة مبنية للمعلوم (فاعل + فعل) + (لأن because, as, since)
= (inf + ing)

EX Because I was very ill , I didn't go to work yesterday.
Being very ill, I didn't go to work yesterday.

3 who / which / that + جملة وصل مبنية للمعلوم = (inf + ing)

EX The girl who emails Tom lives in London.
The girl emailing Tom lives in London.

★ ★ ★

02 past participle clauses (p.p) عبارات اسم المفعول

• تبدأ هذة العبارات ب (P.P) في المجهول و تستخدم بدلا من بعض الروابط الاتية :

1 • As / When / After / As soon as + جملة مبنية للمجهول = (p.p)

EX When my car was mended by the mechanic, it became faster.
Mended by the mechanic, my car became faster.

2 • who / which / that + جملة وصل مبنية للمجهول = (p.p)

EX The cake that was baked by my mother tasted delicious.
The cake baked by my mother tasted delicious

SLAY the day

03 perfect participle clauses

(Having + p.p)

1. • When / After / As soon as + جملة مبنية للمعلوم = (Having + p.p)

EX After I had done my homework, I played football.

Having done my homework, I played football.

2. • When / After / As soon as + جملة مبنية للمجهول = (Having + been + p.p)

EX After the letter had been sent, it could not be recalled.

Having been sent, the letter could not be recalled.

NOTES

لنفي أي عبارة فاعلية، نضع كلمة (Not) في بداية العبارة قبل الـ Participle مباشرة.

EX Not knowing what to say, he remained silent

Not having slept well, she felt tired all day.

★ ★ ★

خَطَأ شائع يجب تجنبه (Dangling Modifier) يحدث عندما تصف العبارة فاعلًا غير موجود أو فاعلًا خاطئًا في الجملة.

EX

• (معنى الجملة هنا أن "الأشجار" هي التي كانت تمشي في الشارع!)

• Walking down the street, the trees looked beautiful. ✗

• (الآن الفاعل الصريح "I" هو من كان يمشي)

• Walking down the street, I noticed the beautiful trees. ✓

2] Relative Clauses

who - that	which - that	where	whose	when
(عاقل)	(غير عاقل)	(مكان)	(ملكية)	(زمن - وقت)
• Ali is the boy who plays football.	• The car which I sold was better than this.	• This is the city where I was born.	• Ali whose brother plays football is clever.	• Summer is the season when I go to the beach.

EX Mr. Ali ,who teaches us English, is friendly.

1 تستخدم (who/that) لتشير الي الفاعل العاقل و بعدهم فعل أو فاعل

EX Summer is the season when we go to Alex.

2 تستخدم (when) لتشير الي الزمن

EX That is the horse which won the race.

3 تستخدم (that/which) لتشير الي الفاعل او المفعول غير العاقل

EX I met Ali whose father is a doctor.

4 تستخدم (whose) لتشير الي الملكية قبلها اسم و بعدها اسم

EX Cairo is the city where I was born.

5 تستخدم (where) لتشير الي المكان و بعدها فاعل

EX Ali is the boy whom father is a doctor.

6 تستخدم (whom) لتشير الي العاقل و بعدها فاعل

! Note

تستخدم (that) مع (all - only - many - much - any - some - few - little - the best - the most)

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NOTES

01 which (مع الوقت و المكان) :

- عند وجود حرف جر يدل علي الزمن.
- عندما يأتي بعدها فعل (وصف للوقت)

EX: Friday is the day on which I visit my dad.
EX: Summer is the season which is hot.

- عند وجود حرف جر يدل علي المكان
- عندما يأتي بعدها فعل (المكان مفعول)

EX: This is the house which we live in.
EX: This is the house which was built last year.

02 Reduced relative clause (حذف ضمير الوصل) :

- في المبني للمعلوم نحذف ضمير الوصل ويضاف للفعل (ing):

EX: The boy who stands there is my friend.
- The boy standing there is my friend.

- في المبني للمجهول نحذف ضمير الوصل و(v. be) ويبقى التصريف الثالث للفعل:

EX: The book which I read yesterday was expensive.
- The book I read yesterday was expensive.

03 whose / who's :

- whose (أسم + whose + أسم)

EX: Ali whose brother plays football is clever.

- who's = (who is - who has) + ing - P.P - صفة

EX: The teacher who's standing there is very kind.
EX: I like people who's always optimistic.
EX: The student who's finished the exam can leave.

04 which (مع حروف الجر) :

تسبق (which) بحروف جر متنوعة حسب الفعل الذي يليها أو الاسم الذي قبلها .

in: article - book - novel - story - conversation
by: mean
excited about
for: thank - apologise - apply - pay
on: congartulate - depend
borrow from
to: reply - answer
at: meeting - the age
at: meeting - the age
accuse of

3) [IF] Conditionals

1 ZERO

للتعبير عن الحقائق و العادات (مع ظروف التكرار)

IF Present simple , Present simple
مضارع بسيط مضارع بسيط

IF = When

EX If we heat water, it boils.

If I feel hungry, I usually eat something till I arrive home.

2 FIRST

للتعبير عن حدث ممكن أو محتمل حدوثة في الحاضر أو المستقبل

IF Present simple , will - may - can - should + inf
مضارع بسيط

EX If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

If you want to get high marks, you should study hard.

IF Present simple , Imperative (الامر)
مضارع بسيط (Inf / Don't + inf)

EX If you meet Noha, give her the money.

لاحظ عدم وجود فاعل في جواب الشرط فأستخدمنا أسلوب الامر

Unless = If not

EX Unless you study hard, you won't pass the exam.

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3 SECOND

للتعبير عن مواقف غير محتملة في الحاضر أو المستقبل.

IF Past simple, would-could-might+inf
ماضي بسيط

EX If Ali slept early, he would get up early.

NOTE

تستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن النصيحة.

If I were you, I would study hard.

تستخدم للتعبير عن المواقف التخيلية.

If I were superman, I would fly to Europe.

★ ★ ★

4 Third

للتعبير عن مواقف حدثت / لم تحدث في الماضي. (الندم - اللوم)

IF Past perfect, would have+P.P
ماضي تام wouldn't

EX If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.

[IF] Alternatives

1

- As long as
- Provided (that)
- What if
- suppose - say
- Imagine
- I wish - If only

+ جملة كاملة

EX If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

=

EX As long as you study hard, you will pass the exam.

2

1. In case of
2. In the event of

+ noun / v.ing

EX If you study hard, you will pass the exam. =

In case of studying hard, you will pass the exam.

3

Unless you study hard, you won't pass the exam.

EX =

But for studying hard, you won't pass the exam.

But for + Noun / V.ing

Unless إذا لم

Without + Noun / V.ing

Unless you study hard, you won't pass the exam.

EX =

Without studying hard, you won't pass the exam.

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حالات حذف (If)

1 Should + sub + inf ,
Sub + will + inf
(مع الحالة الاولى)

EX If he studies hard, he will pass the exam.

Should he study hard, he will pass the exam.

2 Should + sub + inf ,
Sub + would + inf
(مع الحالة الثانية)

EX If he studied hard, he would pass the exam.

Should he study hard, he would pass the exam.

3 Were + sub + to + inf ,
Sub + would + inf
(مع الحالة الثانية)

EX If he studied hard, he would pass the exam.

Were he to study hard, he would pass the exam.

4 Had + sub +P.P ,
Sub + would have + p.p
(مع الحالة الثالثة)

EX If he had studied hard, he would have passed the exam.

Had he studied hard, he would have passed the exam.

5 Had + sub [بدون فعل].
would + inf
(مع الحالة الثانية)

EX If I had enough money, I would go to the park.

Had I enough money, I would go to the park.

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امسح الباركود بالموبيل لتثبيت التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجانا وبسرعه

MR

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